

THE LAST THROES.

Winding Up the Forty-Eighth Congress.

STILL THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senators Attending to Business, but the Representatives Working busily.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Dawes called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The two houses, he said, had agreed on the bill so far as all items properly pertaining to the appropriation bill were concerned. The Senate had struck out all items of general legislation and all items for deprecation claims. Upon those, however, the House insisted.

Plumb said the Senate was confronted with the possibility of saying nothing more of an extra session of Congress growing out of the union of the House. The Senate had been shown the magnitude of the result was pregnant, as Plumb believed it to be, with the gravest consequences to the people of the United States. The exceedingly defective form of legislation found on the appropriation bills tended to make him (Plumb) invariably opposed to yielding so far at least as related to important legislation. No more gross confusion of legislative procedure, Plumb believed, had ever been seen than had been manifested within thirty days. Bills appropriating millions of dollars had been passed without consideration and then sent to the Senate within two days of the close of the session. Plumb characterized the river and harbor lump appropriation as a criminal waste of the people's money.

In order to bring the question to a point and get an understanding, Dawes moved, though he said he would vote against his own motion, that the Senate recede to the provision of the bill relating to legal jurisdiction and procedure in the case of crimes committed by Indians.

The Senate refused to recede, yeas 47.

A message from the House announced a disagreement with the Senate on the sundry civil bill. The Senate insisted on its amendments, and the Chair appointed as a conference committee Allen, Hale and Beck.

Vest hoped the Senate would agree with the House provision regarding the Oklahoma matter and moved that the Senate recede from its amendment.

Ingalls did not believe the Senate appreciated the full significance of the Oklahoma difficulty. He had no doubt that within forty-eight hours, 20,000 persons by concerted action would move on these Oklahoma lands to forcibly occupy them, and prepared to maintain that occupancy by force of arms. He did not believe a grave complication could arise in the dawn of the coming administration than the complication likely to arise in this matter.

Callahan said he had received reliable information that 2,000 men were ready and determined to go to the land referred to on the 5th of March.

Butler asked whether the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army had not eight armed forces to put out and keep out the people already to.

Ingalls said: Yes, but the star of that eminent commander was about to set. Within a very short time the command of that very majestic body known as the army of the United States would have passed from the control of the great General who now commanded, to a still greater General, whose course was still in the womb of the future, but undoubtedly there was an impression that after the 5th of March the troops would be withdrawn, and before the sun rose again misguided citizens of the United States might be in conflict with the troops. He (Ingalls) would regret the shedding of blood, but there was but one way, in his opinion, to avoid it, and that was for the Senate not to invite people to go there by the promise that negotiation was about to be entered on for the purpose of opening the lands to settlement.

The Senate insisted on its amendment, and the Chair appointed Dawes, Plumb and Ransom a committee of conference on the bill.

After further discussion of the appropriation bills, the Senate adjourned on the legislative day of the 3d immediately began.

The credentials of Leland Stanford and T. W. Van Dine, Senators elect, were laid before the Senate.

Bailey submitted a verbal report of the work done by the special committee to investigate the steel predicament of the United States, stating that the investigations had not been completed for want of time. The committee was continued during the recess, and is requested to report next December.

Albright submitted a report from the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard. Ordered printed.

Hale called up the general deficiency appropriation bill, and its reading was proceeded with. The House provision establishing the office of the tenth census was struck out by the Senate.

Miller (N. Y.) offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to complete the pedestal of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, erected on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. Agreed to.

Amendments were adopted appropriating \$20,000 to continue the Mississippi River Commission, and increasing the appropriations for the compensation of postmasters whose salaries had been readjusted under the act of 1883 to \$278,481, an increase of \$137,983.

A few other unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The fortification bill was then taken up and the amendment adopted appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of manufacturing machine guns. The committee's amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took recess until 9 o'clock.

When the Senate reconvened, the river and harbor bill was taken up as passed by the House. It appropriated \$5,000,000 in gross. As proposed by the Senate committee to be amended, it appropriates \$10,000,000.

Conger defended the increase and Frye proposed a lump sum bill.

Pending debate on the bill, Pendleton offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and hereby tendered, to Hon. George F. Edmunds, for the courteous, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and fulfilled the duty of President pro tempore."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to and the discussion of the river and harbor bill resumed.

Dawes submitted a new conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The only remaining point of difference, he said, was the provision relating to the Oklahoma lands, and on motion of Vest, the Senate receded from its position and adopted the House provision.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was then resumed.

Dawes submitted the new conference report on the fortification bill, showing an adjustment of all differences.

On motion of Pendleton, the House bill for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund passed without debate.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the House pension bill, favorably reported from the Senate committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 4 a.m.—The pension bills having been disposed of, the Senate passed the House bill to amend Section 764 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow appeals to United States Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There were hardly a dozen members in the hall when the session was resumed this morning.

The sundry civil bill had in the meantime come over from the Senate heavily loaded with amendments.

Randall asked unanimous consent that this bill be taken up and the Senate amendments non-concurred in and sent to a conference committee, but an objection came from Hepburn and then there was a call of the House which showed the presence of only forty-five members. Randall's motion was then renewed and agreed to and Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

After various ineffectual attempts to have bills taken up by unanimous consent and it being plainly impossible to have any public business transacted, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock.

The debate on the ocean mail transportation clause was continued.

After a long debate the House concurred in the Senate amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to lease premises for third-class postoffices.

Horr moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment relative to the ocean mail transportation. Lost, yeas 128, nays 132.

The House then insisted on its disagreement to the amendment, and a further conference was ordered.

Ellis submitted no conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The report states agreement was had on all the points of controversy, except upon the Senate amendment striking out the clauses paying the claims against the Indian tribes on account of depredations and enacting legislation relative to the introduction of intoxicating spirits into Indian Territory.

The amendment striking out the clause relative to claims against Indian tribes was concurred in. The other amendment was disagreed to and a further conference was ordered.

Hancock submitted the conference report on the pension appropriation bill. Adopted.

The House recedes from its disagreement to all the Senate amendments, and, as finally agreed to, the bill appropriates \$90,000,000.

Recess until 7:30 p. m.

On reconvening, numerous motions to take recess were made, to again present the consideration of the election cases. The point of no quorum was raised.

Robinson, of New York, made an appeal, "as the last word he would ever say in Washington," asking the House to make a donation, of any amount, to Miss Mickleham, granddaughter of Jefferson, and requested unanimous consent for the passage of a bill making an appropriation for that purpose.

Hammond objected.

The deficiency appropriation bill was received from the Senate. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and Burns, Randall and Long appointed as conferees.

The time dragged along very slowly, the monotonous voice of the clerk enunciating the names of members being only varied by the members themselves passing largely between the tellers as the question of "no quorum" was raised upon various dilatory motions. Tired out from the long session of last night, the Representatives took no interest in the proceedings—rarely voting, but leaning back in their chairs, smoking and fingering their lead pencils, which were ornamented with the picture of Grover Cleveland and bearing the legend, "For President, 1885-1889," which some enthusiastic Cleveland man had distributed in large quantities throughout the hall. The fun of the evening was confined to the ways and means committee room, where Representative Blackburn was celebrating his last night in the House by treating his particular friends to a musical party, the instrumental portion of which was furnished by a party of Lexington colored men, while the entire company now and then joined in the refrain of some negro melody and broke into applause as each air was completed.

March 4, 4 a. m.—Horr moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments. Agreed to, yeas 100, nays 88.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the House receded from its disagreement to the ocean mail service amendment was tabled, yeas 104, nays 74.

No signs of recess.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

House special, 1:45 a. m.—The prospect at present is that the House will remain

in session for some hours. It is now discussing the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, and it is the private opinion of many members that should the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, relative to ocean mail transportation, an extra session is unavoidable.

House special, 2:15 a. m.—The House has adopted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The postoffice bill is still under consideration.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 3.—In the Commons this evening, Sexton, Home Ruler, asked permission to move the adjournment of the House until he could call attention to the Speaker's conduct in suspending William O'Brien.

The Speaker stopped Sexton, and told him that if he wished to impugn the Speaker's conduct, he must make a direct motion to that effect. The Chair could not allow such a motion as just made for adjournment. (Loud cheers.)

Sexton appealed to allow discussion upon the motion.

Gladsstone replied that there was nothing in the Sexton motion entitling the mover to special facilities.

The debate upon the redistribution of seats bill was then resumed.

Harcourt, Home Secretary, in answer to a telegram asking if it was true that the resignation of the ministry was imminent because of discord in the Cabinet, sent a telegraphic answer denying that there was any discord in the Cabinet, and saying that the Cabinet was not going to resign.

In the Lords, Salisbury asked whether the Russian outposts were within the boundary of Afghanistan.

The Secretary of State for India said that he had no hesitation in saying that England regards the Russian outposts as within the Afghan boundary, and that they form a considerable advance in the direction of Herat.

The Marquis of Lathom asked, "Does the whole question of peace or war between England and Russia depend upon the chance of a squabble between the Afghan and Russian outposts?"

Granville, Foreign Secretary, said that he must have notice of the question.

The Marquis thereupon gave notice that he would repeat the question.

HOLIDAY CLOTHES.

The Gay Attire of the Nation's Capital.

INAUGURAL PREPARATIONS.

Arrival of President Cleveland and Family—A Great Time Anticipated.

He Gets There.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At 7 o'clock this morning the leaden mist of night still hung around the Baltimore and Philadelphia depot, and but few persons were there. The special train bearing the President-elect and his party drew up on a side track in the depot. The committee of citizens appointed by Chairman Corcoran to receive the President-elect had been informed by him that he desired to avoid a public reception and would prefer to receive a visit from the committee at his hotel. They were also informed yesterday evening by members of the Senate designated by Mr. Cleveland as a medium of further communication that other and private arrangements had been made for his comfortable reception at the station and his conveyance to the hotel, but nevertheless when the party arrived only a few train hands and half a dozen reporters were present.

The President-elect was accompanied by his brother, Reverend E. Cleveland, wife and child, his sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Cleveland, his niece, Miss Mary Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Manning; Colonel Daniel Lamont, wife and two children. After a delay of about ten minutes Chairman Berrit and Mr. Galt, of the inaugural committee put in an appearance and were introduced to the President-elect. Some twenty minutes were required to secure carriages and it was ten minutes to 8 o'clock before the party disembarked. Meanwhile the news of the arrival of the party had spread and a crowd gathered around the Pullman car "Marathon" and stared hard at the President-elect, who bore the scrutiny with equanimity.

When the carriages arrived the party alighted and proceeded through the ladies waiting room to the north entrance, the President-elect leading with chairman Berrit. He wore a blue overcoat, silk hat, and did not appear to be at all fatigued by his night journey. Carriages were taken and the party proceeded to the Arlington, where a happy toilet was made and breakfast served.

New York, March 3.—Members of the county Democracy and Irving Hall left for Washington this morning, eighteen strong.

After the call of the citizens' reception committee, Cleveland continued to receive callers until 8 o'clock, when he retired to his room. Among those who called were Hendricks, Vice Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Farquhar, Daniel Manning, Senator Gorman, Senator Garland and General Sheridan and three members of his staff. Hendricks called about noon and had a long talk with Cleveland. It was after 8 o'clock when Cleveland and Colonel Lamont appeared in the parlors after dinner and from that hour until 10 o'clock the President continued to receive callers, who were admitted only after sending their cards. At 10 o'clock Cleveland retired. He will leave the hotel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the White House, and from there he will be driven to the Capitol.

Hendricks received a large number of callers at his rooms to-day. In the evening he was serenaded by several visiting organizations, and in acknowledgment of these compliments, tendered him by the Bush Zouaves, St. Louis and Flambeaux Club, Kansas, he said he regarded the demonstrations to-day as "endorsements of the principles of pure and honest government."

Idaho Day.

NEW OREGON, March 3.—Idaho day, and the formal opening of the woman's department, were the events at the exposition which attracted a large number of visitors. The ceremonies in the Idaho department began at 2 p. m. by an address of welcome by the Idaho Commissioner, Col. Shoup, to about 1,000 guests. Col. Donnan followed, as orator of the day. Addresses were then made by Commissioner General Morehead, Colonel Andrews, of California, and Judge Pierce, of Idaho.

Celestial Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Chan Paid Tiff, to-day, in the supreme court, obtained a verdict of \$1,000 against Hong Chin Foo, editor of the Chinese-American newspaper, published in this city, as damages for libel. Tiff is the proprietor of five laundries and was charged with using a member of an organization formed for assassinating Foo, and of having robbed his employee in Chicago.

The Blow-up Church.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The damage to the Protestant Church in Glenfinn was not as great as at first reported. Two cartridges exploded and several square feet of masonry was destroyed. Several more cartridges were found in the vicinity.

Later—Thirty-six dead bodies have been recovered. The search still continues.

The excitement occasioned by the strained relations between Russia and England still continues. Consuls have fallen 34 in consequence.

Mrs. Blaine's-Walker Funeral.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The funeral of Mrs. E. Blaine-Walker will take place at 11 to-morrow at the cathedral. Archbishop Gibbons officiating, assisted by Rev. Father Curtis. After the requiem mass the remains will be taken to Brownsville, Pa., for interment.

The Gaily Decked Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The city on the eve of Inauguration Day presents a scene of extraordinary activity, excitement and enthusiasm. The fronts of all the buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue are nearly concealed by flags, shields and festoons of bunting, so that the street is almost literally walled in with tri-colored drapery. The lanterns of the street lamp posts have been removed and the gas flames surrounded by colored globes. Electric lights blaze on every corner and along the pavements of the brilliantly illuminated streets, under fluttering streamers and banners, move the crowds of inauguration visitors. Military organizations in full uniform, headed by fine bands and lighted by locomotive headlights and flankers with torches, are constantly passing back and forth through Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth street, on their way to or from the headquarters of the President-elect and are greeted with cheers as they wheel around the corners between the throngs of spectators. Companies of State militia, in plain and serviceable blue, alternate with picturesque squads of zouaves, in showy red and white. The New York political clubs in long overcoats and silk hats, are followed by Flambeaux, from Topeka, Kas., dressed in their special uniform of unbroken white and carrying peculiar pneumatic torches, into whose hollow shafts they blow at intervals, so as to send up high, slender tongues of naphtha-like flames. The Duckworth club of Cincinnati, presenting a very creditable appearance, is cheered as it marches along in white overcoats, dark pants and high white hats.

Hands of all kinds are to be heard in every direction—four or five sometimes passing the Treasury Department together, but in different directions and playing different airs. Around the Arlington hotel where the President-elect is staying, there has been a great throng of people all the evening watching the arriving and departing troops, and listening to the serenades which the bands successively play under Mr. Cleveland's windows. The whole city seems, even at this late hour in the evening, to be astir, and presents a festive and holiday appearance, which is as striking as it is unusual.

Hazen to be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day ordered a court martial for the trial of Brigadier-General Hazen, on charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The court will meet in this city on the 11th instant. Major-General Hancock will be president of the court.

Orders were issued to-day for the suspension of General Hazen and for him to consider himself in arrest until further orders. Captain Mills, of the signal service, has been ordered to duty as acting chief signal officer pending the result of the trial of General Hazen. It is understood the action of the President in this case was precipitated yesterday, in which General Hazen is represented as placing on the Secretary of War the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greeley party.

Cable Clicks.

BREITEN, March 3.—The tract of Territory west of Zambiar, comprising 6,500 square miles, which was acquired by the German Colonization society, has been placed under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany. The society's officials are under the control of the German Consul at Zambiar.

LONDON, March 3.—It is reported from Woolwich arsenal that in military circles it is understood that the government have arranged to hold in readiness 150,000 troops for service against Russia in Afghanistan. England is to depend for protection upon the reserves.

Gladsstone is attending to business to-day.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The French fleet which has been bombarding Chinghai, has returned after doing much damage.

On to Washington.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—There was more life here to-day than for a long time. The trains from the east and west began to arrive early, and by noon the city was thronged with strangers on the way to Washington. The railroads are all taxed to their full capacity and trains will be in motion all night to accommodate the vast throng from Baltimore to Washington. The roads are double tracked and trains will be run at full speed.

The Pope's Birthday.

ROME, March 3.—At the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Pope Leo XIII, the congratulations of the King of Spain were presented in a special audience by the Marquis of Molins. The Spanish Ambassador, gave assurance that the intentions of Spain towards the Holy See are of the friendliest nature.

RELENA WAKED UP.

John B. Read, of Butte, Slapped in the Face.

HELENA, M. T., Feb. 27, 1885.

Helena has had a chapter of exciting events during the past twenty-four hours. Yesterday afternoon, John B. Read, of the Lake Mountains was slapped in the face in the Council chamber by Buck of Choteau for scurrilous remarks and letters published about members of that body. In the evening several prisoners escaped from the county jail and to-day two of them were brought in, one of them badly, though not fatally wounded for resisting the officers who captured them. The gambling bill will come up in the Council to-morrow—Butte Miner.

At the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The White House building and grounds were crowded with visitors to-day. The east room was the only one open to sight-seers. The President was kept very busy during the day, signing acts of Congress and attending to other official matters. The members of the United States Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called just before noon and took leave of the President. A meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon, which lasted two hours. All the members were present. The session was devoted to clearing up all the official business requiring action during the present administration. At 2:30 the President received the members of the diplomatic corps. All the legations were represented, and it seemed as if every diplomat in the city was given an opportunity to take official leave of the President. While the arrangements were being made for packing and removing the personal effects of the President and family, a large express wagon drove up to the main entrance and deposited a number of trunks, boxes and parcels containing the personal effects of President-elect Cleveland and his private secretary. After the President has reviewed the inaugural procession, he will proceed to the residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen, whose guest he will be for two or three weeks. President-elect Cleveland called on President Arthur this afternoon.

The sub-committee appointed by the inauguration general as the reception committee to the President-elect in Washington, called on him by appointment this afternoon. Their chairman, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, after introducing his fellow-members, expressed welcome in a few well-chosen words and Governor Cleveland felicitously returned his acknowledgments. Informal conversation ensued for some time, and the committee then individually took their leave.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Senate a letter from the Commissioner on railways, in response to the resolution of the Senate, asking whether the Union Pacific railway company and other land grants, or bonded railway companies, have constructed and are maintaining and operating their own lines of telegraph, and whether telegraph messages are accepted and transmitted for all persons and corporations without discrimination.

The Commissioner considers the underlying question is the controversy between telegraph companies arising out of the differing construction of some law, and that the question is clearly one for judicial adjudication.

LENTEN ENTERTAINMENT.

A Seasonable Entertainment to be Observed by the Faithful.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

The following from an eastern paper holds up the pious Christians in good style. If the Mormons were to fulminate such commands wouldn't they be held up to ridicule though?

No doubt the Savior meant that it is not what a man eats that makes him bad, but his abusive and slanderous talk, such as the priests and parsons use when they persecute the Mormons for their honest opinions. WASH.

LENT—FRIESTHUM.

A marked peculiarity of religion, as it is to-day, is its departure from the teachings of Jesus, and it is this inconsistency, incongruity, or insincerity, which shows that it is to a great degree the work of priestcraft. For instance, take the Catholic doctrine of Lent, as an illustration. The Archbishop of this diocese has just issued his orders as to what may be eaten during Lent, or the quadragesimal or forty days' fast observed by the Catholic church. Here are four of the commands or prescriptions for the regulation of the stomach in the matter of the proper viands graciously allowed to be put into it:

"3. Beside lard, the fat rendered from any kind of meat may be used in preparing food on any day in Lent. This dispensation is also extended to the days of abstinence and fast days throughout the year."

"4. At the evening collation, on account of long existing customs, the Church tolerates the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk."

"5. The use of flesh meat and fish at the same meal is not allowed."

"6. On Good Friday the use of eggs, butter, cheese, and milk, is forbidden at any meal."

Upon reading the above, we instinctively opened the New Testament, to which we always go when we are desirous of learning what Jesus taught—the Jesus whom the Archbishop pretends to follow and imitate. And as we carefully looked over the Sermon on the Mount, we were unable to find any commands from Jesus as to the sort of food that a man may eat and not put in jeopardy his soul's eternal salvation. In fact, Jesus goes so far as to say that it is not what a man eats that is essential or important, although that idea is not strictly physiological or hygienic. But he says it all the same. Matthew xv. 11—"Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth; this defileth a man."

The Marble Heart Last Night.

The Salt Lake Dramatic and Musical Association repeated "The Marble Heart" last night to a good house.

The piece was put on the stage in good shape, and all who took part acquitted themselves admirably. The playing of Messrs. Bywater and Morris as Raphael and Volage, and Mrs. Hull as Marco was excellent, as was also that of the Misses Browning and Foreman.

Miss Morris in the part of Madame DuChiel did very well. The songs and choruses were well rendered and added much to the success of the performance. This is an excellent company of amateurs, far above the average, and they present entertainments that are well worthy of patronage. They next appear as conference, when they will present some excellent plays for the amusement of our visitors.